

# GEORGE WASHINGTON



(CONTINUED.)

## Shadowy Powers of Congress.

Meanwhile there was an army to be maintained, despite desperate incompetence on the part of the congress and a hopeless indifference among the people; and a government to be kept presentably afloat, despite lack of money and lack of men.

The articles of confederation proposed at the heart of the war-time (November 15, 1777) had at last been adopted (March 1, 1781). In season to create at least a government which could sign treaties and conclude wars, but neither soon enough nor wisely enough to bring order out of chaos. The states, glad to think the war over, would do nothing for the army, nothing for the public credit, nothing even for the maintenance of order; and the articles of confederation only gave the congress written warranty for offering aid; they did not make its shadowy power real.

## Washington Keeps His Command.

It was beyond measure fortunate that at such a critical time as this Washington still kept his command, still held affairs under the steady pressure of his will.

His successes had at last given him a place of authority in the thoughts and affections of his countrymen in some sort commensurate with his capacity and his vision in affairs. He had risen to a very safe footing of power among all the people as the war drew towards its close, filling their imaginations, and reigning among them as securely as among his troops, who for so long had felt his will wrought upon them day by day.

His very reserve, and the large dignity and pride of his steady bearing made him seem the more like a hero in the people's eyes. They could understand a man made in this simple and simple kind, give them but time enough to see him in his full proportions. It answered to their thought of him to find him too proud to dissemble, too masterful to brook unreasonable faults, and yet slow to grow impatient, though he must wait a whole twelve-month to see a plan mature, or coax a half-score states to get a purpose made good. And they could not deem him cold, though they found him self-possessed, keeping his own counsel; for was not the country full of talk how passionately he was like to act at a moment of crisis and in the field?

## A Fearless Leader.

They only feared to lose a leader so reckless of himself when danger was sharpest. "Our army love their general very much," one of his officers had said, "but they have one thing against him, which is the little care he takes of himself in any action;" for he had seen how Washington pressed at Trenton and at Princeton to the points that were most exposed, thinking of his troops, not of himself.

## No Power to Raise Money.

Washington would have assumed the offensive again, would have crushed Clinton where he lay in New York; and the congress was not slack—as slowness was counted there—in sustaining his counsels. But the congress had no power to raise money, had no power to command.

The states alone could make it possible to tax the country to pay the army; their thirteen governments were the only civil authority, and they took the needs and the discontents of the army very lightly, deemed peace secure and war expenses unnecessary, and let matters drift as they would.

They came very near drifting to another revolution—a revolution such as politicians had left out of their reckoning, and only Washington could avert.

## Washington Helps Congress.

After Yorktown, Washington spent four months in Philadelphia, helping the congress forward with the business of the winter, but as March of the new year (1782) drew towards its close, he rejoined the army at Newburgh, to resume his watch upon New York.

He had been scarcely two months at his post when a letter was placed in his hands which revealed, more fully than any observations of his own could have revealed it, the pass to which affairs had come.

## An Unwelcome Letter.

The letter was from Colonel Lewis Nicola, an old and respected officer, who stood nearer than most of his fellow officers to the commander-in-chief in intimacy and affection, and who felt it his privilege to speak plainly.

The letter was calm in temper, grave and moderate in tone, with something of the gravity and method of a disquisition written upon abstract questions of government; did not broach its meaning like a revolutionary document. But what it proposed was nothing less, when read between the lines, than that Washington should suffer himself to be made king, and that so an end should be put to the incompetency and ingratitude of a band of weak and futile republicans.

## An Overwhelming Rebuke.

Washington met the suggestion with a rebuke so direct and overwhelming that Colonel Nicola must himself have

wondered how he had ever dared make such a venture.

"Be assured, sir," said the indignant commander, "no occurrence in the course of the war has given me more painful sensations than your information of their being such ideas existing in the army. . . . I am much at a loss to conceive what part of my conduct could have given encouragement to an address which to me seems big with the greatest mischiefs that can befall my country. If I am not deceived in the knowledge of myself, you could not have found a person to whom your schemes are more disagreeable. . . . Let me conjure you, if you have any regard for your country, concern for yourself or posterity, or respect for me, to banish these thoughts from your mind, and never communicate, as from yourself or any one else, a sentiment of the like nature."

## Cut to the Quick.

He was cut to the quick that his own officers should deem him an adventurer, venturing his own power at the expense of the very principles he had fought for.

His thought must have gone back at a bound to his old comradeship with brother Lawrence, with the Fairfaxes, George Mason, and the Lees, and all that free company of gentlemen in the Northern Neck who revered law, loved liberty, and hated a usurper.

But he could not blink the just complaints and real grievances of the army; nor did he wish to.

Though others were angry after a manner he scorned, no man's grief or indignation was deeper than his that the army should be left penniless after all it had suffered and done, and be threatened, besides, with being turned adrift without reward or hope of provision for the future.

## Promises Justice to the Army.

"No man possesses a more sincere wish to see ample justice done to the army than I do," he had declared to Colonel Nicola; "and as far as my power and influence, in a constitutional way, extend, they shall be employed to the utmost of my abilities to effect it."

The pledge was fulfilled in almost every letter he wrote, private or public. He urged the states, as he urged the congress, in season and out of season, to see justice done the men who had won the Revolution, and whom he loved as if they had been of his own blood.

## His Counsel Disregarded.

But even his great voice went too long unheeded. "The spirit of party, private interest, slowness, and national indolence slacken, suspend, and overthrow the best concerted measures," the Abbe Robin had observed, upon his first coming with Rochambeau; and now measures were not so much as concerted until a final menace from the army brought the country to its senses.

A troubled summer came and went, and another winter of anxious doubt and ineffectual counsel.

The very approach of peace, as it grew more certain, quickened the angry fears of the army, lest peace should be made a pretext, when it came, to disperse them before their demands could be driven home upon the demoralized and reluctant government they were learning to despise.

Another spring and the mischief so long maturing was ripe; it looked as if even Washington could not prevent it.

## A Menace From the Army.

It had been rumored in Philadelphia, while the winter held, "that the army had secretly determined not to lay down their arms until due provision and a satisfactory prospect should be afforded on the subject of their pay," and that Washington had grown unpopular among almost all ranks because of his harshness against every unlawful means of securing justice.

"His extreme reserve, mixed sometimes with a degree of asperity of temper, both of which were said to have increased of late, had contributed to the decline of his popularity," so ran the report—and it grew every week the more unlikely he could check the treasonable purposes of his men.

## Springing the Mine.

In March, 1783, the mine was sprung; and then men learned, by a new sign, what power there was in the silent man; how he could handle disaffection and disarm reproach.

An open address was spread broadcast through the camp, calling upon the army to use its power to obtain its rights, and inviting a meeting of the officers to devise a way.

"Can you consent to be the only sufferers by this revolution? . . . If you can, . . . go, . . . carry with you the ridicule, and what is worse, the pity of the world. Go, starve, and be forgotten. . . . But if you have sense enough to discover, and spirit enough to oppose, tyranny, . . . awake; attend to your situation, and redress yourselves." Such were its kindling phrases; and no man need deceive himself with thinking they would go unheeded.

## Checkmates the Movement.

Washington showed his tact and

mastery by assuming immediate control of the movement, with a sharp rebuke for such a breach of manly propriety and soldierly discipline, but with no thought to stay a righteous protest.

He himself summoned the officers, and when they had come together stepped to the desk before them, with no show of anger or offended dignity but very gravely, with a sort of majesty it moved one strangely to see and taking a written paper from his pocket, adjusted his spectacles to read it. "Gentlemen," he said, very simply, "you will permit me to put on my spectacles, for I have not only grown gray, but almost blind, in the service of my country."

## Again a Victor.

There were wet eyes upon the instant in the room; no man stirred while he read—read words of admonition, of counsel, and of hope which burned at the ear; and when he was done, and had withdrawn, leaving them to do what they would, they did nothing of which he could be ashamed.

They spoke manfully, as was right of what they deemed it just and imperative the congress should do for them, but they "Resolved, unanimously, that at the commencement of the present war the officers of the American army engaged in the service of their country from the purest love and attachment to the rights and liberties of human nature, which motives still exist in the highest degree; and that no circumstances of distress or danger shall induce a conduct that may tend to sully the reputation and glory which they have acquired at the price of their blood and eight years' faithful service."

## Urges Congress to Act.

Washington knew, nevertheless, how large a danger lurked among these distressed men; did not fail to speak plainly of it to the congress, and breathed freely again only when the soldiers' just demands had at last in some measure been met, by at any rate the proper legislation.

He grew weary with longing for peace when the work seemed done and his thoughts and leisure to turn towards his home again.

But once in all the lengthened days of fighting had he seen Mount Vernon. He had turned aside to spend a night or two there on his way to Yorktown, and he had seen the loved place again for a little after the victory was won.

Now, amidst peaceful days at Newburgh or in counsel with the committee of the congress upon business that was never finished, while affairs stood as it were in a sort of paralysis waiting upon the interminable conferences of the three powers who had ended over definitive terms of peace at Paris, home seemed to him. In his weariness, more to be desired than ever before.

## Sorrow at Mount Vernon.

Private griefs had stricken him at the very moment of his triumph. Scarcely had the victory at Yorktown been celebrated when he was called (November, 1781) to the death bed of Jack Custis, his wayward but dearly loved stepson, and had there to endure the sight of his wife's grief and the young widow's hopeless sorrow added to his own.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## We Are For Him

The report was brought to Louisville this week by Eighth district politicians that County Judge W. Rhodes Shackelford, of Madison county, would, in all probability, be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Eighth district next year. Judge Shackelford was re-nominated for County Judge at the August primary. He is one of the best known party leaders in the district, and is prominent in Masonic circles. So far he is the only one seriously mentioned as an opponent of Congressman Harvey Helm, of Stanford, for the nomination.

## Peaches?

Exchanges say the peach crop is moving. We know it. They pass in front of the Madisonian office every day. Some are the pink of perfection while a few have been left in the "picking" and somewhat swiveled. Peaches are peaches, however, and here's hoping the crop may never fail.

We make a specialty of selling nothing but the best grades of Clover, Timothy, Clean Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Feed and Seed Oats. Give us a call. Phone 72 and 144. Covington, Thorpe & Co. 11-11

Luke McLuke says: "Nowadays when a woman says she hasn't a skirt fit to wear she is telling the truth and doesn't know it."

Dress Making and Alterations a Specialty. Mrs. W. Jones, at Singer Office. 3811

FOR SALE—Baled Rye Straw. John R. Gibson. 3811

## Church Notes

Dr. D. H. Scanlon attended the Presbytery at Paint Lick last week.

The Ladies Aid will meet at the Christian Church Thursday at four o'clock.

An enthusiastic gathering of 312 people met at the Christian Sunday School on "Rally Day." Offering \$16.83, contributed by 276.

Rev. H. H. Sneed, of Gulfport, Miss. will preach at Christ Episcopal Church, Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. You are cordially invited to be present.

Mr. John W. Arnold and Rev. C. K. Marshall left Monday to attend the state convention of the Christian Church. They will return the latter part of the week.

Rev. W. S. Taylor, of Richmond, formerly pastor of the Baptist church here, delivered a fine sermon last Sunday evening at the Baptist church from the text "God Forbid That I Should Glory Save in the Cross of Our Lord Jesus."—Burgin Cor. Harrodsburg Herald.

On tomorrow night a reunion prayer meeting will be held at the Methodist Church in compliance to Dr. G. W. Crutchfield, one of our most highly esteemed ministers, who is shortly to leave us. While it is with deep regret we see him depart, our city's loss will be some other's gain and our best wishes follow this genial and able Divine.

The Presbytery of Transylvania which met at Paint Lick last week was attended by large delegations from most of the neighboring towns.

Rev. P. L. Bruce, of Stanford, was elected Moderator.

The Conference on Evangelism and Stewardship on Wednesday was presided over by Prof. C. G. Crooks, of Danville, and the following speakers addressed the Presbytery:

Rev. W. H. Hopper, of Burnside, on the need of an Evangelist in this Presbyter for the weak and vacant churches. Rev. Cary Blair, of Houstonville, on Foreign Missions. Rev. P. L. Bruce on Sabbath School work and how to make the Sabbath School most effective. Rev. E. M. Green on how to conduct an Every Member Canvass for Church Support. Hon. Peter McRoberts, of Stanford, on the Future Leadership of the Church.

Rev. Wm. Kerstetter was received from the German Reformed Church as a member of this Presbytery and will have charge of a Mission School at Mt. Victory, Pulaski County.

Letters of condolence were sent to Dr. L. H. Blanton and "Uncle Joe" Hopper, both of whom were prevented from attending the Presbytery on account of their ill health, also Drs. Hunter and Glass were absent on account of infirmities.

Presbytery declined to ordain Mr. J. M. Longanecker as a minister of the Gospel until he had taken the regular three years Seminary Course of Study.

Mrs. Irvine, of Danville, presented to the ladies present some plans for Mission Study for the winter and urged a full attendance at the Presbyterial Union which meets in Houstonville, October 24.

The next session of Presbytery will be held the first week in April at Stanford.

Hearty thanks were extended to the good people of Paint Lick for their royal entertainment of all delegates and especially for the bountiful dinners served on the grounds for the throng of people present.

Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Lath, Blanton Lumber Co. Phone 425. 16-11

FOR RENT—6 Room Cottage. Mrs. V. H. Hobson, 350 Woodland Ave. 3811

## News In and Around Berea

Miss Lula Farmer is visiting relatives at Irvine.

Mr. J. M. Early is spending a few days with home folks.

Mr. Green Bales and little son visited his parents last week.

Miss Beulah Young, of Baldwin, is visiting Miss Mary Coyle.

Miss Maria Bomer entertained a number of her friends Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Seale left for Lancaster, where they will make their home.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Haley have moved to Berea and occupy a cottage on Parkway.

Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Welch and Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Moore motored to Lexington last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Isaacs, of Valley View visited Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Baker on Monday.

Miss Mamie McWhorter and Miss Bertha Broughton, of Brassfield, left Tuesday for North Dakota.

Mr. John Welch and mother, Miss Hilda Welch, and Miss Daisy Gilbert, motored to High Bridge Sunday and spent the day.

Mrs. E. B. Hanson, Mrs. Sally P. Hanson and little daughter Julia are attending the National Encampment of the G. A. R. at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mrs. O. W. Hayes has returned after spending several weeks with her parents Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Early, left Friday to join her husband in Alabama, where they will make their home.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Bicknell and Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Harris have returned, after spending several days at Russell Springs.

Dr. and Mrs. D. R. Botkins entertained a number of their friends Saturday evening at their home on Chesnut St., in honor of their guest, Miss Daisy Gilbert.

Miss Hilda Welch left Monday for Baltimore.

Mr. John Welch attended the State Fair at Louisville last week.

Mrs. H. R. Prather is visiting her sister, Mrs. Chas. Coyle, in Indiana.

Prof. L. V. Dodge is at Chattanooga, Tenn. attending the Encampment.

Miss Daisy Gilbert, of Speedwell was the guest of Mrs. D. Botkins last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Azbill, of Richmond, visited relatives here last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lengelner are rejoicing over the arrival of a daughter.

Mrs. Jack Laywell, of Brush Creek, visited her mother Mrs. Nannie Grauman Sunday.

The public school opened Monday after being closed two weeks on account of diphtheria.

Mrs. W. B. Moore and Miss Ethel Azbill visited their grandparents at Big Hill a few days last week.

Mr. George Moore and mother, of Broadhead, spent last Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Moore.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Jackson have returned to their home in Michigan after a three weeks visit with Mr. Jackson's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Bicknell and Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Harris have returned, after spending several days at Russell Springs.

Dr. and Mrs. D. R. Botkins entertained a number of their friends Saturday evening at their home on Chesnut St., in honor of their guest, Miss Daisy Gilbert.

## Big Cattle Shipment

Last Wednesday, fourteen car loads of cattle were shipped from Richmond to Cincinnati. Mr. Milton Covington shipped eight of the fourteen car loads. The eight cars shipped belonging to Mr. Covington were valued at \$14,000. Supposing the other six car loads of cattle shipped were valued at the same ratio, the total for one day's shipment will realize in the neighborhood of \$26,000.

When you want first-class groceries call up Covington, Thorpe & Co., 72 and 144. 11-11

We guarantee quick delivery of every thing you buy and will appreciate your orders. If you have not tried us give us a call, 232 West Main street, Richmond, Ky. Covington, Thorpe & Co. 11-11

**STATE NORMAL**  
RICHMOND, KY.  
A Training School for Teachers  
Courses leading to Bachelor's, Master's, and Doctor's Degrees. Held in all the departments of education. Courses in English, History, Geography, Science, and Art. Also in the theory and practice of teaching. Graduates are employed in the public schools of Kentucky and other states. For further information, apply to the principal, J. G. CRABBE, President.

**A. K. LYON**  
127 West Main Street Lexington, Kentucky  
Would be pleased to see you this week. He has now on display the largest, newest and most elegant stock of  
Solid Silver, Libbey Rock Crystal Goods, Jaeger and Wesselton Diamonds, Exquisite Gold and Silver Novelties  
that has ever been shown in Central Kentucky  
**A. K. LYON**  
127 West Main Street Lexington - Kentucky

## Got Missing Figures

THE General Manager was presenting plans for an extension of the factory to the company's directors at Detroit. He found that he had left an estimate sheet in his desk at the factory. He called up the factory on the Bell Long Distance Telephone. His assistant read the figures to him and the directors were able to act without delay.

Annoying delays are avoided by the use of the Bell Telephone.

**CUMBERLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY**  
INCORPORATED